HUGGER TYPE

1. Fasten the canopy directly to the metal ring and the top of the fan motor housing with the 3 screws provided. (The downrod, ball and canopy bottom cover are not used for this installation). (Fig. 9A) If a metal ring washer with 3 holes is provided. use it to install canopy.
2. Hang the canopy (with the fan motor housing attached) from the tab on the hanger bracket(Fig. 9B). This will allow you to make the electrical connections without having to hold the fan up.
3. Make the wire connections described in "Electrical Connections".
4. Put 2 screws in the hanger bracket, leaving them partially out. (Fig. 9C)
5. Place the canopy up on the hanger bracket by inserting the slotted opening of the canopy on the screws. (Fig. 9D)
6. Insert the remaining screws through the remaining canopy holes and tighten all 4 screws.

WARNING: Failure to completely tighten the screws in step 1 could result in fan loosening and possible falling.

Fig. 9A

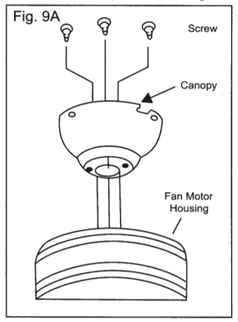


Fig. 9B

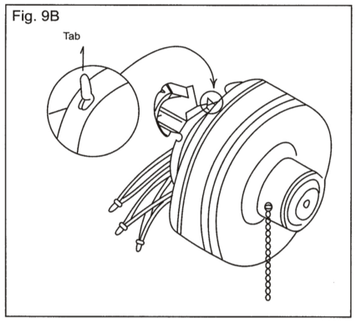


Fig. 9C

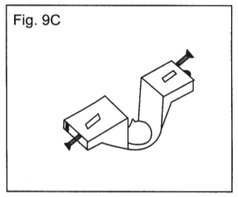
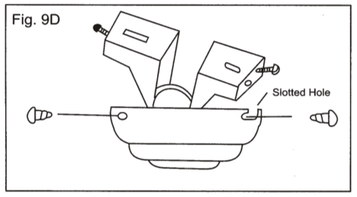


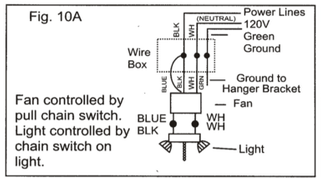
Fig. 9D



ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

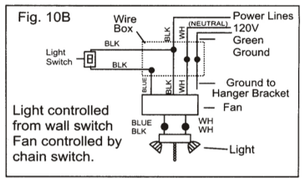
1. Four wires are connected to the top of the fan.
   Black: "Hot" Power for the fan
   Blue: "Hot" Power for the Light
   White: "Common" For the fan and light
   Green: Ground Wire
2. If fan and light are to be connected to the same circuit, the black and blue wires should be connected together to the black wire in the ceiling using a wire nut to make the connection. If a light kit is not being installed, the blue wire should be left unconnected.
3. The white wire from the fan should be connected to the white wire in the ceiling, using a wire nut to make the connection.
4. The green wire from the fan should be connected to the ground wire in the ceiling, using a wire nut to made the connection.
5. Tuck your completed wiring back up into the electrical box.

Fig. 10A



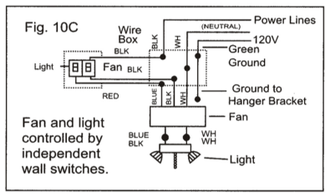
Fan controlled by pull chain switch. Light controlled by chain switch on light.

Fig. 10B



Light controlled from wall switch Fan controlled by chain switch.

Fig. 10C



Fan and light controlled by independent wall switches.

WARNING: To avoid possible electrical shock, be sure electricity is turned off at the main fuse box before wiring.

NOTE: If you are not sure the electrical box and fan are grounded, contact a licensed Electrician for advice. They must be grounded for safe operation.

WARNING: Each wire nut (wire connector) supplied with this fan is designed to accept up to one 12 gauge house wire and two wire from the fan. If you have larger than 12 gauge house wiring or more than one house wire to connect to the fan wiring, consult an Electrician for the proper size wire nut to use.

WARNING: Check to see that all connections are tight ,and that no bare wire is visible at the wire nuts.

BLADE ATTACHMENT

1. Place fibre washer on screw. Insert this assembly through the blade and start the screw into the blade arm. Repeat this procedure without tightening the screw until all 3 screws have been started into the blade arm. (Fig. 11A)
2. Tighten each screw starting with center screw.
3. Fasten blade assembly to motor with provided screws and metal lock washers. Repeat procedure for remaining other blade assembly. (Fig. 11B)

NOTE: Failure to follow above procedure could result in fan wobble.

Fig. 11A

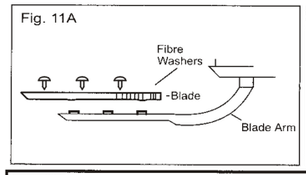
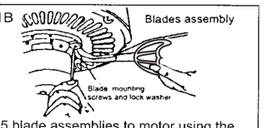


Fig. 11B



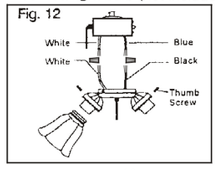
Attach 5 blade assemblies to motor using the 10 screws provided. Make sure all screws are tightened securely. Use lock washers provided.

INSTALLING LIGHT KIT & GLASS

To reduce the risk of electric shock, disconnect the electrical supply circuit to the fan before installing light kit.

1. Remove three screws from the side of the cover of light kit. Save the screws. See Figure 12.
2. Locate the single blue wire and single white wire from the switch housing. marked "FOR LIGHT."
3. Connect the blue wire from the switch housing to the black wire from the light kit. Be sure the push-in type terminal snaps into place.
4. Connect the white wire from the switch box to the white wire from the light kit. Be sure the push-in type terminal snaps into place.
5. Carefully push all wires back into switch housing.
6. Use the three screws on the light kit to attach the light kit to the switch housing. Be sure to tighten all screws.
7. Carefully insert the glass into the protrusion on the end of the light kit, as shown in Figure 12.
8. Use three screws provided with fan to attach the glass shade to the light kit. Tighten screws just until they are firm against the glass. DO NOT overtighten screws.
9. Repeat for each glass.
10. Install a maximum of 60 watt light bulb (not included) into each socket.

Fig. 12

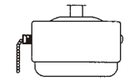


OPERATION

1. Restore electrical power by turning on the electricity at the main fuse box.
2. Turn on the wall switch.
3. Your fan has two controls on the switch housing.

SPEED CONTROL
Pull Chain Switch
(tug gently)

Pull Speed
1 High
2 Medium
3 Low
4 Off



SWITCH HOUSING

DIRECTION CONTROL
Reverse Slide Switch
(up and down)

Up for upward air flow to circulate air upward
Down for downward air flow for a cooling effect.

Turn the fan off and let the blades stop before changing setting of reverse slide switch. Your ceiling fan is a sensible choice to cool as well as help you warn your living area. You will have a reduction in both heating and cooling costs by regular use of your fan. In summer, put the reverse switch in the forward position so air is blown down, producing a cooling breeze. In winter, reverse the fan so an upward air flow will push warm air off the ceiling and balance the temperature in the room. In winter, run the fan at a lower speed than in the summer.

Fig. 13

WARM WEATHER-FORWARD
Air Flow Direction-Downward

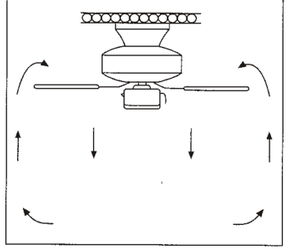
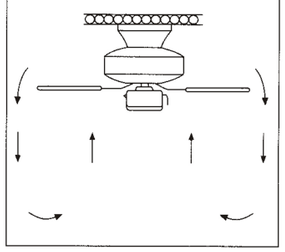


Fig. 14

COOL WEATHER-REVERSE
Air Flow Direction-Upward



TROUBLE SHOOTING

FAN WILL NOT START:

1. Check all fuses or circuit breakers, Replace if missing.
2. Turn off electrical power and check all wire connections to fan and in switch housing.
3. Make sure pull chain switch is on, and reverse slide switch is up or down-not in the middle.

FAN IS NOISY:

1. Use of standard light rheostat or continuously variable fan speed wall control will always cause harmonic distortions or a humming noise Many fan motors do not work quietly with solid state variable controls. If a quiet wall control in desired, use only 3-speed UL approved wall controls.
2. Always allow a few days "break in" time for any new fan at medium or high speed. Try to diagnose the exact location of the noise by listening carefully from several sides (Blades, Motor, Light kit, etc.). Fan noise can come from a light kit.
3. Make sure all screws in the fan assembly and light kit are tight and properly threaded. If not, back out and retighten. Tighten these screws at least once a year because they may loosen slowly over time and cause a clicking noise.
4. Make sure the light kit is securely fastened to the fan, and all glass screws are finger tightened only. Do not tighten with pliers or a screw driver.
5. Make sure mounting bracket is installed snugly to junction box.
6. Make sure wire nuts in switch housing or canopy are not rattling against each other or against wall of housing. Wrap with electrical tape if necessary.
7. Make sure the canopy is not touching the ceiling.
8. Assure that the screws fastening blade Arm to motor are tight and the lock washers provided for that purpose have been used.
9. Make sure all light bulbs are fully screwed in.

FAN TURNS BUT DOES NOT MOVE MUCH AIR:

1. The fan may be running in reverse, so air is directed upward.
2. The room may contain items that obstruct the air flow.
3. The fan may be too small for size of the room.

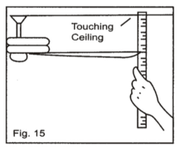


Fig. 15

FAN SHAKES OR WOBBLES:

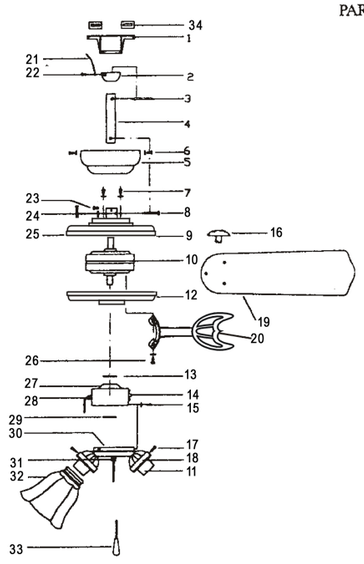
1. A small amount of movement is considered acceptable and should not be considered a defect.
2. Make sure mounting bracket is tight at junction box/ceiling with not movement at all. Tighten screws if necessary.
3. Make sure all screws holding the blades to the blade arm and blade arm to motor are tight. Make sure light kit/glass screws are tight.
4. Some fan movement is normal, However interchanging an adjacent (side-by-side) blade pair may redistribute the weight and result in smooth operation.
5. Most fan wobble problems are caused when blade levels are unequal. Check this level by selecting a point on the ceiling above the tip of one of the blades. Measure this distance as shown in Figure 15. Measurements should always be within 1/8" Rotate the fan until the next blades is positioned for measurement Repeat for each blade.
6. If a blade balancing kit is provided, use it if needed.

MAINTENACE

1. The fan's natural movements may cause some connections to work loose. A clicking or rattling noise is a certain sign of loosening screws. Check the support connections, brackets, and blade attachments twice a year, and tighten all screws as necessary. Make sure all screws attaching the grass to the fitter on the light kit are finger tlight. Do not use a screw driver or pliers to tighten glass screws.
2. Clean your fan periodically. Use only a cloth dampened with a mild detergent solution. Never use solvents. Dust with a soft cloth or brush. Metal finishes are finished with a lacquer to prevent tarnishing.
3. You will never need to oil your fan. Its permanently sealed bearings will provide silent, trouble free operation for many years.
4. Made sure the power is turned off at the main fuse or circuit panel before you attempt any repairs.

Listed. File# E136324

PART LISTS



PART#	DESCRIPTION	QTY
1	Mounting bracket	1
2	Ball	1
3	Pin	1
4	Downrod	1
5	Canopy	1
6	Canopy screws	4
7	Screws and washers screws and washers for closing Mounting style	3 3
8	Pin	1
9	Upper housing	1
10	Motor	1
11	Sockets	4
12	Lower housing	1
13	Nut	1
14	Reverse switch	1
15	Light kit screws	3
16	Twist cap	5
17	Thumb screws	12
18	Light cups	4
19	Blades	5
20	Blade arms	5
21	Ground wire	1
22	Screw	1
23	Setscrews	4
24	Lock pin	1
25	Screws	4
26	Motor screws	10
27	Switch housing	1
28	3-speed switch	1
29	Nut	1
30	Light kit	1
31	Light switch	1
32	Glass shade	4
33	Fobs	2
34	Rubber Plate	2